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EATON, OHIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1871.

WHOLE NUMBER 234.

THE CHICAGO FIRE. DESTRUCTION AND DEVASTATION

THE RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS CHICAGO WILL RISE AGAIN.

From the Chicago Evening Post, Oct. 12.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

While the terrible fire was raging on Monday afternoon, a triple and most horrible murder was committed on the northeast corner of Van Buren and Halsted streets, by a vengeful Italian saloon keeper, named Pietro. He became involved in a difficulty about some change, with three men, one named change, with three men, one named Reddy, another O'Brien, and the third Reddy, another O'Brien, and the third name unknown. Pietro became enraged after a war of words, and, seizing a large knife, fell upon the men with it. He stabbed Reddy through the right lung, and he dropped dead in front of the door. O'Brien and the other man were also stabbed fatally, and died shortly afterward. Pietro escaped arrest for a time, but in the evening was caught by the friends of the murdered men, and, we learn, was literally hacked to pieces. His wife, a vicious Irish woman, laughed when arrested, and told

man, laughed when arrested, and told that she had washed the knife Pietre used, and then concealed it. The men who were so wantonly killed were help-lessly drunk at the time, while Pietro was nearly sober. CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

The bankers met yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. C. T. Wheeler. About eighty people were present, representing all the banks in the city. Mr. W. F. Coolbaugh stated that the banks had saved cash enough to pay from 25 to 40 per cent. on their deposits, the insurance companies would pay on an average 50 per cent., and this would almost insure the payment of every dollar of their liabilities. It is likely that the banks will resume business in their old locations. For the present

Wabash avenue, near Twenty-second street, will be the Wall street of Chi-The vaults of the Fidelity Safety De-The vaults of the Fidelity Safety Deposit Company, in the Sherman House Block, have resisted the fire perfectly, and not even the paint has deen discolored. The President, Thomas B. Bryan, opened his office on the ruins yesterday, and nearly a million dollars have already been delivered to depositors. This morfing our reporter saw a single package handed over containing \$100.000 in currency.

\$100,000 in currency.
Our reporter has been assured by an officer of the State Savings Institution that their vaults are in good condition, and their depositors will be promptly

paid as soon as they re-open.

Several parties have suffered much loss from the great haste in opening their safes. The heat had filled them with inflammable gases, and when exposed to the air they immediately took fire, and the contents, previously unharmed, were totally destroyed before their eyes. For this reason, most of the banks will not attempt to examine their vaults for some days.

Generous proffers of relief continue to come in from all the cities of America, and much that is needed have already been donated. The contributions of the various towns will be found

The City Council of Pittsburgh pledged \$100,000 at once, and private subscriptions to the amount of \$100,000 were made. Allegheny City showed a

liberality in proportion.

Louisville sent two fire engines and \$100,000 in private subscriptions. Much more, in the way of supplies and money sudscriptions, will be contributed. The Common Council of Terre Haute sent several car loads of provisions.

Indianapolis sent two steam fire engines, with a corps of firemen and policemen, besides a most liberal supply of provisions and money; \$40,000 was pledged Monday night, and the sub-Scriptions continue.

Mr. Robert Bonner, of the New York

Ledger, has forwarded \$10,000 to Mr. John R. Walsh for distribution among the journalists of this city who have suffered by the fire. Mr. Walsh's office dolph street, above Jefferson. Before 11 a. m. on the 9th, two car oads of provisions were sent from Cairo. Halliday Bros, gave 100 barrels of flour, and citizens filled a car with cooked provisions.

The city authorities of Memphis took the matter of relief officially in hand. Kansas City appropriated \$1,000, and the citizens gave liberally. The Board of Trade of Oswego gave

Leavenworth, by official action and by private subscription, gave \$20,000, in addition to liberal supplies of food. The Mayor of Boston telegraphed

sympathy, and inquired in what way aid could be rendered Cieveland raised subscriptions Mon-day to the extent of \$10,000, and the

work continues. Fort Wayne, herself threatened by approaching prairie fires, gave \$5,000 and car loads of cooked food.

Toledo gave \$7,000 Monday, and continues the work. A large and earnest meeting was held Monday night at Evansville, Ind., and

liberal subscriptions of money and provisions made. At a meeting of citizens at Columbus, O., on Monday, \$10,000 was given, and the private bakeries and that of the

penitentiary was set at work cooking provisions, which were forwarded at

The Wheeling City Council appropriated \$5,000.

On the reception of the news Washington, President Grant requested Secretary Belknap to telegraph to General Sheridan, saying that it was the President's wish that General Sheridan should issue provisions and clothing from the supplies he has at his disposal, and if these prove insufficient, to call on the military authorities at St. Louis for the same purpose. Secretary Belknap has ordered tents, clothing, blankets, rations, and, in fact, every-thing in control of the War Depart-ment at Jeffersonville, to be furnished

to the sufferers at Chicago. Gratz Brown, Governor of Missouri, issued a proclamation appealing

to the people of the State to aid Chicago liberally in organizing relief committees, sending on supplies, etc.

CITY VAULTS.

The vaults of the Board of Public Works, in the Court House, have been opened, and everything therein found safe. The special assessment books are preserved, so far as contents go, but the binding is badly burned. The vault of the city bookkeeper, Secretary of the Board of Public Works and City Treasurer are uninjured, but the Comptroller's and City Clerk's vault was ruined. There are \$ 000,000 of the city funds in the Fifth National Bank vault, and this is pronounced to be in a perfectly

good condition. The city government has given orders for the immediate erection of a public building in the Court House square. Workmen are already clearing off the debris and building will commence at

The Board of Public Works report that water will be supplied to the city, from the water works, within twenty-

THE DEAD. Of the seventy-one burned bodies deposited at the morgue, in rear of No. 64 Milwaukee avenue, since Monday, sixty-four have been interred, as utterly be yond identification. Seven bodies still remain, of which one, that of Mary Conley, corner of Market and Kinzie streets has been identified.

From the Chicago Evening Post, Oct. 13.

The river is again filling with vessels.
The fear of incendiarism is still strong, and the volunteer patrol will continue until a sufficiency of water is supplied. It is computed that about 18,000 workmen are already engaged in clear-ing away the South Side ruins for busi-

ness purposes.

At a meeting of the wholesale gr cers, held yesterday, a resolution was passed to the effect that no compromise with creditors would be asked, and that

the wholesale grocers only want time, and are determined to pay 100 cents on the dollar.

The Michigan Avenue Hotel has been Drake, of the Tremont; the Laclede House, purchased only last week, by Mr. Wentworth, of the Briggs; the Eagle Hotel, on West Madison street, by Mr. Gage, of the Sherman, will open

on Monday.

The South Side City Railway cars are again running on State street down to their old starting place, between Lake

and Randolph street. THE WATER SUPPLY.

The Board of Public Works is located at the corner of Halsted and Randolph streets. One of the gentlemen employed there assures our reporter that water cannot be supplied from the old works before next Wednesday; meantime a scant supply is had by attaching artesian wells to the mains wherever artesian wells to the mains wherever practicable, and forcing the water through the pipes by the steam fire engines. The supply will not rise above the first floor. All the burnt district Many people dug the cans of oysters has been cut off by means of the stopcocks, and no waste can exist there. Those who are so fortunate upon turning on their hydrants as to find the oure, cool water gushing out, should bserve the utmost economy in its use. All the records of the Board are sayed.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF ILLI STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. John M. Palmer, Governor of Illinois. To all whom these presents shall come

WHEREAS, In my judgment the great damity that has overtaken Chicago, the largest city of the State; that has de orived many thousands of our citizens of omes and rendered them cestitute that has destroyed many millions in value of property, and thereby disturb-ing the business of the people, and de-ranging the finances of the State, and nterrupting the execution of the laws, s and constitutes "an extraordinary occasion" within the true intent and

eaning of the eighth section of the fifth article of the constitution. Now, therefore, I, John M. Palmer, Governor of the State of Illinois, do by this, my proclamation, convene and invite the two Houses of the General As sembly in session in the city of Spring-field, on Friday, the 13th day of the month of October, in the year of our Lord 1871, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, to take into consideration the following subjects:

1. To appropriate such sum or sum of money, or adopt such other legislative measures as may be thought dicious, necessary, or proper, for the relief of the people of the city of Chi-

2. To make provision, by amending the revenue laws or otherwise, for the proper and just assessment and collection of taxes within the city of Chicago 3. To enact such other laws and to adopt such other measures as may be necessary for the relief of the city of Chicago and the people of said city, and for the execution and enforcement of

the laws of the State. 4. To make appropriations for the ex-penses of the General Assembly, and such other appropriations as may be necessary to carry on the State Govern

testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of State to [SEAL] be affixed. Done at the city of Springfield, this 10th day of October, A. D. 1871.

By the Governor: John M. Palmer. EDWARD RUMMELL, Secretary of State.

From the Chicago Evening Post, Oct. 14. Yesterday afternoon while three borers names unknown, were remov ng debris from the safe of A. A. Stone & Co., 153 South Water street, the east wall of 149 tumbled upon them, bury-When their feling them completely. ow-workmen had removed the ruins. wo were found dead, the third was corribly mangled, and died while being

removed to the County Hospital. THE MORGUE. Seven dead bodies have been brought to the Morgue since our last report. The bodies found are only such as were apparent on a superficial examination. When the ruins shall have been examined, it is feared that many hundreds

Three bodies were found in a privy vault on Bremer street, yesterday. The deceased had been literally roasted

One hundred and two dead bodies were recovered from the fire up to last evening. The Coroner had, up to that time, held 91 inquests. All the bodies were burned beyond recognition.

The burned bodies have been buried in the county burial ground.

Sixteen bodies were found on one block on Framer street.

THE BURNED GRAIN. A committe representing the owners of the grain district, in the elevators, is taking measures to save the wheat that is left. The grain is still burning, but engines have been engaged to extinguish it when the remains will be disposed of to the best advantage possible.

lock on Bremer street.

THE POST OFFICE.
Postmaster Eastman announces the Postmaster Eastman announces the following: For the purpose of rest, and to afford time to such as have not found or housed their families, this office will be closed on Saturday night at 7 o'clock and remain closed until Monday morning at 7 o'clock, each clerk and each carrier will be required to report on Monday, and on every day thereafter promptly at the hour designated by the Superintendent and foreman.

At a meeting of the officers represen At a meeting of the officers representing the Germania, Hanover, Niagara, and Republic Insurance Companies in New York on October 10, it was resolved to pay every cent of their losses by the Chicago fire, and orders have been issued accordingly. Their entire risks in the city are \$905,000.

The Chicago losses of the Ætna will be about \$2,500,000 every dollar of which will be paid. So say the officers of the

company.

The Pacific Insurance Company, of San Francisco, telegraph they "will pay up all losses and go ahead." We learn that the entire lake front as far south as Harmon court, has bee

taken by parties who have been burned out, and intend resuming business immediately. Permits covering not over fifty feet with the right of erecting temporary structures of not over one story, are is structures of not over o sued by the authorities.

The work of clearing away for the Chamber of Commerce is to be immediately commenced, and a structure erected equal in style and proportions to the former building. Contracts have already been made for the rebuilding of more than one hundred first-class busi-

from the ruins of the oyster depots, and opened and ate the bivalves. They were somewhat overdone, but made to erable eating.
Mr. T. J. Frisbie saved \$450,000 in his Hall safe.

SOUND INSURANCE. At a meeting of the officers of the Germania, Hanover, Niagara, and Re-public Insurance Companies in New hicago fire, and orders have been is ued accordingly. Their entire risks in

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BUSINESS PROSPECTS. We learn that the entire s far south as Harmon court has been taken by parties who have been burnedout, and intend resuming business immediately. Permits covering not over fifty feet, with the right of erecting temporary structures of not over one story, are issued by the authorities. The work of clearing away for the

Chamber of Commerce is to be immediately commenced, and a structure erected equal in style and proportions to the former building. Contracts have already been made for the erection of more than one hundred first-class business houses.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation directing the police to stop all smoking of cigars or pipes upon the streets until public notice is given of a full supply of water from the water works.

The Union Netional Bank opened their vaults this morning. The safes were uninjured and the contents in perect order. No one has been hung, all reports to

Coroner says. Hall safe.

Mr. T. J. Frisbie saved \$450,000 in his CHICAGO SHALL RISE AGAIN.

From every person we have these words. On the ruins of almost every tore, warehouse and manufactory may o seen a little sign informing the passer by, where the late firm is temporarily cated. We have seen or heard of no business man who expects to move away for the purpose of beginning anew. Every man who has lost his fortune expects to regain it in the same place where it was first amassed. New buildings on the West side bear the names of the palatial hotels that were consumed. Of the hundred and sixteen printing establishments in the city before the fire but four were left, and the valuations of these would not be more than twenty thousand dollars. Still the dailies are getting out editions, and in a month there will be almost as many presses running here as before. nention this as an example of complete a ruin was wrought and hov soon business is again resumed. Already bricks, still heated, are being cleared away from ruins, preparatory to building, and masses of fron are being collected to be cast anew into columns. Chicago shall rise again! Wonder of the world, the pride America, thou art rooted too deeply for

may consume, thieves may despoil, but man trusts and God reigns. Thy ashes shall be blocks of granite and thy pil-lars of smoke shall become pillars of marble! The last flame of thy latest ember shall guide hither the highest life and the deepest power of man, and thy future shall always be radiant with the glow of thy present purifying des-

WISCONSIN FIRES.

raticulars of the Destruction of the Viage of Peshtigo-Other Confingration Terrible Loss of Life and Property.

MENOMONEE, Oct. 11, 1871. The village of Peshtigo is burnt to the ground, and 1,000 persons are out of homes and employment.

of homes and employment.

Fire had been raging around the village some days before, but had become subdued, and the people felt secure; when on Sunday night, all of a sudden, when the wind was blowing a t rnado, it again broke out from the fires of the

where a large portion were either burned to death or drowned.

It is reported that some 150 men, findng escape cut off, took to a large barn belonging to the Peshtigo Company and were burned up in it.

The wounded have been removed

Oconto mainly, as being the nearest village, which is south of Peshtigo. The villages of Marinette and Menomonee, six miles north, being themselves partly on fire, offered no chance for help or protection to the sufferers from that

Menomonee has suffered to some ex tent, how much we are unable to tell. It is conceded some of the mills and some dwellings have been burned. The mill on the Point, known as the Gilmore mill, the property of R. Stephenson & Co., has been destroyed.

At Pensaukee between twelve and fifteen barns and dwellings on the Little

River road were burned. The farmer in that section have suffered generally in the loss of fences and hay, and many of them have been burned out wholly.

monia as a Motive Power for Or gans and Sewing Machines.

ress houses.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation directing the police to stop all smoking of cigars or pipes upon the streets until public notice is given of a full supply of water from the water works.

The Union National Bank opened their vaults this morning. Their safes were uninjured and the contents in perfect order.

Necesse has been bung all reports to No one has been hung, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. So the Coroner says.

Many people dug the cans of oysters wild in the discrete of the attachment, the less it is the electrical, stands in the way of universal application. The one man power is usually the last resort of musicians, and the man who blows the bellows is often a more important char-acter than the musician himself. Our advice has been frequently asked

in this matter, and in casting about for answer, we have bethought ourselves of ammoniacal gas as a motive power worthy of careful experimental trial. It is now a good many years since this use of ammonia was proposed, and ammo-niacal engines were applied to street York on October 10, it was resolved to cars and to pumps, and still they have pay every cent of their losses by the not met with general acceptance, and few persons have even heard of them.
The trial trip of the omnibus in Paris,
propelled by liquified ammonia, confined in cylinders under the seat, was
reported as perfectly successful, and a
similar result has been arrived at on treet cars in New Orleans.

Our knowledge of the force exerted by liquid ammonia at given tempera tures is now well fixed, and the cost of liquefaction, the proper means to em-ploy, and all practical questions ought have been thoroughly worked out ong before this. As ammonia attacks opper and brass, the packing and ounting of the engines would have to be made of iron. The saponification of the ammonia with the lubricating oil is aid to be no detriment, but rather to dispinish friction. The plan of the company in Paris was to have a large central factory for compressing ammonia gas into iron cylinders, in the same way as water is charged with carbonic acid and to deliver these receivers to cus tomers in all parts of the city. The cylinder containing the liquid ammonia would be provided with couplings and screws ready for the stationary piston, and the company's agents would place it in position and remove the exhausted receiver, just as the soda fountain is kept in running order by large dealers It would only require the opening of stop-cock to set the piston in motion, and it would run as long as the expan sive force of the gas was suffi-cient to propel it. Such an arrangethe contrary notwithstanding. So the ment as this ought to be feasible, and theoretically there would appear to be no difficulty in the way of its universal doption. It would not only be appli-

OAT CHAFF FOR FEED.—A year or two ago we were, by accident, led to feed some oat chaff to a few head of milking ows, and were agreeably surprised to find that they came up considerably in their milk. The chaff was discontinued for a day or two, when the cows fell off to their former quantity; but on feed-ing the chaff again, the flow again increased. Since then the value of oat chaff as a milk producer has been satis factorily proved by us. This would then make it advisable when oats are hreshed the chaff should be saved for hay, with the usual wetting, salting, and mixing of the regular allowance o meal. In years when hay is as scarce as in the present, not only the chaff may be fed, but the oat straw should be carefully saved for fodder. It is quite as nutritious as timothy that has gone

Younger Brother-" What's the matter, Mary? Are you unhappy because neither of those fellows who were flirting with you at croquet yesterday pro-posed to you?" Mary—"Both did, posed to you?" Mary—"Both did, Tom! And—I said yes to the wrong everlasting destruction! Fiery tongues one!"

AN ARKANSAS KIT CARSON.

mingly Incredible Adventures of Deputy United States Marshal—The Her of a Hundred Halrbreadth Escapes.

From the Memphis Avalanche.
In the telegraphic dispatches a few days ago an account was given of Depu-ty United States Marshal Joe Peavy, o Fort Smith, Ark., having brought into that place seven white men who had been fighting with some of the Osage Indians. The fact of one man bringing in seven prisoners may excite surprise in the minds of some of our readers, but after reading the following incident they will be inclined to believe it. Joe Peavy, as he is familiarly called

is a man thirty-five years of age, about five feet ten inches in height, slim built, not weighing over 135 pounds, dark brown hair, thin mustache, steel gray colored eyes, and a thin visaged coun-tenance, with determination written is every lineament. Of all the Deputy Marshals, of which there is a large num-ber in that district, Joe is perhaps the it again broke out from the fires of the camps of the hands at work on the railroad, and immediately overwhelmed the village, inmates of houses having only time to escape as they rose from their beds.

The people living in the main portion of the village were driven by the rushing flames directly towards the river, and, horrible to contemplate, cattle had preceded them and blockaded up the passage to the bridge; consequently human beings had to take to the water, where a large portion were either burned

Marshals, of which there is a large number in that district, Joe is perhaps the most daring, and the best acquainted in the Indian Nation, through which they ride. In his rides through the Nation, Joe invariably goes alone, thinking he can keep his business and actions closer this way than with a partner. Armed at all times with two, and sometimes four large-sized navy sixes and a knife that somewhat resembles a scythe, he often makes excursions out into the Sioux and Kiowa's country, back of Sioux and Kiowa's country, back of Fort Sill, and distant over two hundred miles from civilization.

About three years ago a noted war chief of the Kiowas, known as the "Leaping Panther," scalped and burned alive a white man and his family who imprudently ventured too far within his domains. When the news about two weeks scouring the country, the men were forced to return to Fort the men were forced to return to Fort Smith without a single prisoner. At the time they started out Joe Peavy was in the Nation, from which he returned about the same time as the party. "Leaping Panther" was well known to Joe, who had frequently visited him, as well as others of the wild chiefs, and when he learned the result of the expedition has volunteered to go out and

oring them in.

Knowing that it was almost certain eath for one man to venture within the clutches of the "Leaping Panther," the Un'ted States Marshal insisted that Joe should take some men with him. Declining all company, he one evening mounted his horse and crossing the river he rode in the direction of the Kiowa country. Nothing was seen or heard of him for a month, and many of of his friends, who were aware of the nature of his ride, were fearful that Joe had at last been overcome. Those who knew him best held out that he would turn up all right, and offered bets that he brought the chief in with him. The latter were right, for just twenty-

hand and foot, on a pony in front of him, while two squaws, who proved to be the favorites of that worthy, were on ponies behind Joe. The latter are town to be the favorites of that worthy, were on ponies behind Joe. The latter are town to be the favorites of that worthy, were on ponies behind Joe. The latter are town to the latter are the latter ar age rode quietly through town to the jail, where turned his prisoner over to the authorities. Upon being questioned as to how he effected the capture, Joe stated that he made a circle around the Kiowa country and entered it from the west. Knowing every foot of the village of the Kiowas and his man. The latter at first regarded Joe with suspicion, but the judicious use of a bottle of whisky and some tobacco, together with any amount of unadulterated lies-in pure Kiowan-as to where he was from finally caused the chief to think it was all right.

Joe stayed around the camp for over week before he could induce "Leaping Panther" to make a visit with him to some neighboring Indians, when he finally consented to go with him, and he concluded to take two of his wives with him. This did not suit Joe, but fearing to arouse the chief's suspicions he made no objections, and the whole party moved off in the direction of the other Indians whom Joe wished to visit. By a liberal use of his tongue Joe induced the chief to make a detour from their direct course so as to bring them near Fort Sill. While riding along one day, and when well out of the Kiowa country, Joe suddenly brought one of his re volvers to cover the chief, while with the other he halted his wives. Telling the chief that if he moved he would kill him. Joe, under a threat of instant death, compelled one of the squaws to remove all her husband's arms, and then securely tie him with a thong of buckskin. The whole transaction not detain the party over half an hour, after which the horses' heads were turned in the direction of Fort Smith At night Joe would tie the squaws to separate trees, after which he would tie the chief to himself, and in this way would pass the night. From the time he was placed under arrest the chief, Indian-like, preserved a stolid silence, cable to organs, but to pumps, sewing never opening his lips except at times machines, and a wide range of other to order one of his squaws to perform

some service. In this manner Joe traveled over 200 miles, partly through a wild Indian country, and all through a country in which a white face could not probably be found. This is but one of the many instance

of Joe's daring, and of which a large volume could be written. Throughou all that country, where all go armed from their earliest years, Joe is recognized as a superb shot with the revolver the favorite weapon. Some feats which he has performed with this weapon smack of the marvellous, such as snuffeed. It may be fed in the place of cut fing the candle, driving nails, etc. Horse thieves are Joe's especial pets, he invariably bringing back the animals stolen, while the thief is never after heard from. Joe says they always get away. It is supposed they do about a half ounce of lead lodged in their brain. Never engaging in a quar-rel unless forced upon them, Joe is eredited with having furnished no less than seventeen jobs for the coroner, not counting the horse thieves, who always get away.

Some very beautiful fans are made of

Curious and Scientific.

Any hard steel tool, says the Boston Journal of Chemistry, will cut glass with facility when kept freely wet with camphor dissolved in turpentine. The ragged edges of glass may also be thus smoothed with a flat file.

A KANSAS paper says that M. C. Page, while digging a well on his farm, a short distance from Salina, in that State, came upon the most perfect fossils yet found in this country. He found wonderfully perfect specimens of oak, walnut, ma-ple and pine leaves, which would be of great value to a museum.

EFFORTS have been made to use naph tha as fuel on board a steamboat. The engine worked as well as if coal had been used, while the amount of naph-tha required to do the same work was considerably smaller. It is estimated that twenty pounds of naphtha will produce as much heat as forty pounds coal. Naphtha is found in large quantities among the Caucasus Mour tains, where it is sold very cheap.

A GREAT outcry has been made against the use of jute as a substitute for hair, on the score of the vermin it is said to breed; but the manufacturers state that the jute is as clean if not cleaner than the human hair they are forced to use.

An American who was in Germany during the late war, and had opportu-nity to see much of the treatment of the wounded, says: "At one of the hos pitals the mode of dressing was to clean the wound gently from the outside, not allowing the fluid to enter deeply; then a covering of zinc foil, lint above this, and the whole bound with adhesive plaster. The results from this mode of dressing seemed perfectly marvelous, leaving always a clean, healthy, granulating surface, and avoiding all the inconvenience of lint directly applied. The zinc foil seems to act through the oxide which it forms in contact with pus, and exerts a most healthy influence upon the wound." upon the wound." It is generally understood that the

value of potatoes depends upon their specific gravity, and that the heavier the otato the greater the amount of nitro-genous matter it contains. This has suggested the idea of a convenient test by which the excellence of different va-rieties can be readily determined, and which consists in the use of saline so-lutions of different degrees of strength. If, assuming one variety as a standard, we make a solution of such strength that the potato will float at about the middle of the mass, neither falling to the bottom nor rising to the surface, and apply the same test to other potatoes, we may conclude that f one fall to the bottom it is better, or if it rise to the top it is poorer than the standard.

One of the divers employed in clear-ing out the channel of the river at Ban-gor, Me., recently, found an ancient cannon on the bottom, nearly imbedded in the mud and rocks. It was hauled up and cleaned off, but is so rusted that no date, if there ever were one, can be found on it. The piece is of a very old eight days after he was last seen enter found on it. The piece is of a very old pattern, and is made of iron so soft that with the "Leaping Panther" bound it can be cut with a knife. It was load-

Mongan Greek fire is a solution of phosphorus in bisulphide of carbon When this solution is poured upon pa per, rags or shavings, the bisulphide evaporates rapidly and leaves the phosphorus in a state of very fine divisionso fine that it takes fire spontaneously ground, he had no difficulty in finding It furnishes the means of performing a very pretty lecture-room experimen but, as an incendiary agent, it is worth-less, for the simple reason that it does not set fire to even the thinnest and driest boards. The phosphorus in burning produces a fusible and non-volatile compound, and this glazes over all ob jects in its vicinity, and protects then from the action of the flames.

From a paper on the vertebrate animals of Australia, lately published by Mr. Krefft, the curator of the Sidney Museum, we learn that no woodpecker or humming birds have ever been met with in that country. Among birds, the parrot is the most prominent, there being more than sixty species. Reptiles abound, among them a species of croco dile, individuals of which frequently grow to the extraordinary length o to the colonists. No one of the five enemous snakes of the country is so

deadly as the English viper. Bits of iron will prevent water from ecoming putrid. Sheet iron or iron becoming putrid. trimmings are the best. The offensive smell of water in vases of flowers would be avoided by putting a few small nails in the bottom of the vases.

Useful Household Receipes CURE FOR EARACHE. - Put a little black pepper in some cotton, dip in sweet oil and insert in the ear. This is one of

quickest remedies known. To DISPERSE BLACK ANTS .- A leaves of green wormwood, scattered among the haunts of these troublesome insects, is said to be effectual in dislodg-

ing them. How to sweep RAC CARPET .- In sweep ing a rag carpet be careful to brush from width. I have often been complimented for the smoothness of my carpets, when in reality they were no smoother than many others. The secret isy in the manner of being swept.

To WASH MERINO STOCKINGS. The same method should be pursued as for flannels and all woolen and cotton goods. Boil the soap to make a lather, wash them in this warm, and rinse in a second lather. If white mix a little blue, Never rinse in plain water, or use cold water.

MAKING PAPER STICK TO WHITEWASHED WALLS .- A writer says : " Make a sizing of common glue and water, of the consistency of linseed oil, and apply with whit wash or other brush to the wall, taking care to go over every part, and especially top and bottom. Apply the paper in the ordinary way." LEMON FOR A COUGH.-Roast the lemon

very carefully without burning it; when it is thoroughly hot cut and squeeze into a cup upon three ounces of sugar, finely pewdered. Take a spoonful whenever your cough troubles you. It is good and agreeable to the taste. white lace, dotted with spangles and Rarely has it been known to fail of givedged with-gold lace.

To CURE A FELON .- As soon as the To Cure a Frion.—As soon as the parts begin to swell get the tincture of lobelia and wrap the part affected with a cloth saturated thoroughly with the tincture, and the felon is dead. An old physician says he has known it to cure in scores of cases, and it never fails if applied in season.—Journal of Medicas.

Sweeping Carpets .- Persons who are ccustomed to use tea-leaves for sweeping carpets, and find that they leave stains, will do well to employ fresh-cut grass instead. It is better than tea-leaves for preventing dust, and gives the carpets a very bright fresh look.

How to Broil.—In broiling a beef-steak, whenever the coals blaze up from steak, whenever the coals blaze up from the drippings, a pinch of fine salt thrown upon them will instantly ex-tinguish the flames. By carefully at-tending to this matter, you may have your broiled steak or chicken crisp, but not scorched, and juicy, yet well

TAKING CARE OF BROOMS .- Have a TAKING CARE OF BROOMS.—Have a screw with an eye or ring on its end; this can be screwed into the end of the handle of each successive new broom. It is handier to hang up by this than a string, though the latter will do if always used. It is bad for a broom to leave it standing upon the brush. If not hung up, always set it away with the stick end down.

Softening OLD PUTTY.—In removing old broken panes from a window, it is generally very difficult to get off the dry, hard putty, that sticks around the glass and frame. To obviate this, dip a small brush in nitric or muriatic acid, and go over the putty with it. Let it rest a while, and it will soon become so soft that you can remove it with

STEAMED PUDDING.—Take about a quart of buttermilk, add one teaspoonful of salt, one of soda, and if in the season of berries, I add nearly a teaseason of berries, I add nearly a tea-cupful, if not I pare and slice one or two apples into my dish, then thicken it with either flower or corn-meal as thick as it will stir easily with a spoon; then I put it in a dish and set the steamer over my boiling dinner to cook; it wants to cook from one to two hours; eat with sweetened cream or butter and sugar, whichever is pre-

Sore THROAT .- Everybody has a cure for this trouble, but simple remedies ap-pear to be the most effectual. Salt and pear to be the most effectual. Salt and water is used by many as a gurgle, but a little alum and honey dissolved in sage tea is better. Others, a tew drops of camphor on loaf sugar, which very often affords immediate relief. An application of cloths wrung out of hot water and applied to the neck, changed as often as it begins to cool; has the most potency in removing inflammation.

To CRYSTALIZE FLOWERS .- Construct some baskets of fancy form with pliable copper wire, and wrap them with gauze. Into these tie the bottom violets, ferns, geranium leaves—in fact, any flowers except full-blown roses—and sink them in a solution of alum, of one pound to gallon of water, after the solution has cooled. The colors will then be preerved in their original beauty, and the rystalized alum will hold faster than when from a hot solution. When you have a light covering of crystals that completely covers the articles, remove the basket carefully, and allow to drip or twelve hours. These baskets make beautiful parlor ornament, and for a long time preserve the freshness of the flowers.—Journal of Chemistry.

To Collect the Odors of Flowers .-Roses, and all flowers containing per-fumed oils, may be made to yield their aromatic properties by steeping the pe-tal or flower leaves in a saucer or a flat dish of water and setting it in the sun. The petals should be entirely covered with the water, which, by the way, should be soft or rain water. A suffi-cient quantity should be allowed for evaporation, and the vessel should be left undisturbed a few days. At the end of this time a film will be found floating on the top. This is the essen-tial eil of the flower, and every particle of it is impregnated with the liar to the flower. It should be taken up carefully and put in tiny vials, which should be allowed to remain open till all watery particles are evaporated. A very small portion of this will perfume glove-boxes, drawers, apparel, etc., and vill last a long time.

HOW ALL CAN HAVE GOOD VINEGAR.

The vinegar plant, as is well known, belongs to the genus of fungals (Penicilium glaucum), and it is really propa-gated by the following the annexed recipe: Take half a pound of brown sugar, and half a pint of molasses, sim mer them in three quarts of water, till well dissolved; then place the mixture in a wooden or stone pot, cover it over, and place behind the stove in a warm situation. In about six or seven weeks you will find floating on the top a tough, fleshy substance—this is vinegar plant; the mixture will have turned to vinegar, but of a poorer quality than will be manufactured with its aid. Now prepare a mixture as before, and when coolish, lay over it the vinegar plant. A bit of lath or shingle should be laid upon the mixture before placing the plant over it, as the vinegar s of a purer quality if the plant does not lie wholly upon it. Set it behind the stove or beside the range, covering it closely, and in two weeks or more taste it; if sharp vinegar, bottle it and continue your manufacture. The vine-gar is of a dark color, but of a far better quality than is bought generally for cider vinegar, but which has never seen apples. It is probable that what is termed the "mother" is loosely allied to this plant, and might be employed by those who desire to produce a "vinegar plant" without delay. The cost of vinegar made in this manner is extremely small, and as it is a condiment so universally employed in culinary matters, we recommend it to our readers. We do not think that there is anything deletering it is properties. and it would cert. lies a large sty on a co other manne we see by true

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